

Study of the Theory of Actual Division in Turkology

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Abstract: This article talks about the syntactic expressions of the theme of Rhema, in comparison of the German and Karakalpak languages, common and universal, and specific of these languages.

Keywords: subject, predicate, actual division, relation, utterance, minimum, neutral, act of communication, syntactic category, semantic center, fixation, contradiction, preposition, phrasal stress, property, inverted, conditionality.

In Turkology, the issues of actual division have been dealt with only in the last decade.

In the grammars of the Karakalpak language, there was no description of the phenomenon of actual division at all, only in the comparative grammar of the German and Karakalpak languages by O.Ibragimov [6,19-25] this question was realized, where the author highlights the main ways of expressing actual division in two unrelated languages. Based on the material of other Turkic languages, these problems have been the subject of special study. So, based on the material of the modern Tatar language, this question was investigated by F.S. Safiullina. [10, 76] According to the author's observation, the new in most cases occupies a position directly before the predicate. The rest of the sentence is off and the predicate is data. Directly a new predicate is in the case of the presence of a negative affix –ma in its composition, in this case the predicate receives a logical stress. To the means of allocating a new F.S.Safiullina also includes lexical means. These are particles –kana, gina, un, n, hatta,-yes, -de, -ta, -te indefinite pronominal word "bir". All lexical means duplicate the word order. This, according to the author, is determined by the context, since the circumstances of the place and time standing at the beginning of the sentence is data, so if they were new, it would be in the predictability of the position.

To the grammatical means of highlighting this F.S.Safiullina also includes demonstrative pronouns, accusative affix, and possessive affix.

Based on the material of the Tatar language, this issue is also studied by M.Z.Zakiev. In his research, he calls the basis of the utterance “subjects”, noted in parentheses as the subject of the given message, and the core of the utterance is a predicate (new to the listener in parentheses). M.Z.Zakiev indicates the type of arrangement of the sentence members, taking into account their communicative load. In the first case, the predicate is not included in the number of terms expressing the subject. Then in the second case, the predicate is included among the terms expressing the subject. At the same time, the first place is occupied by members expressing the predicate; the last place is occupied by predicates included among the members expressing subjects [3, 388-389].

This issue was also the subject of research on the material of the Kazakh language, R.S.Amirov. According to him, the actual division in the Kazakh language is expressed primarily by the order of the words in the sentence. According to the author, there are two positions: active predictive and passive predictive position, which is occupied by that part of the utterance, which from the point of view of the speaker is less significant and can be reported last.[1, 34-38].

According to I. A. Andreev, who studied this problem on the material of the Chuvash language, the expression of the logical predicate in the Chuvash language is achieved, first of all, by the order of the parts of the sentence. “Words that contain new information in the Chuvash language

also seek a contact position in relation to the predicate. If the new information is contained in the predicate itself, then it (predicate) it is put in the first place. The predicate acting as a logical predicate has specific ways of "expressing the verb of the predicate in the negative form of the conditional mood. I.A.Andreeva also refers morphological means to the means of distinguishing the logical predicate [2, 69]. On the material in the Uzbek language, this problem was investigated by A.Sadykov. He's writing: In the Turkic languages, special means are used to express syntactic terms, which bring the sentence members in accordance with the thought member, in the Uzbek language, when the grammatical predicate is formed by special morphemes.

Karim keldimi?/ Has Karim come?/

Karimmi Kelgan?/ Is it Karim who came?/ [9, 83-100].

Z. Karimova, who studied this problem, identifies service words as catalysts: balki mumkin, aftidan, ehtimol chamasi, hakikattanam turgan gap. And he writes that they usually gravitate to the member that expresses the lexico-grammatical predicate:

Ehtimol men hech narsani bilmasman.

Men ehtimol hech narsani bilmasman.[7, 12].

M. Bayramov studied this issue on the material of the Azerbaijani language, he considers strong intonation, changing the order of words as catalysts in the Azerbaijani language.

Bu kitoby mene ber.[3, 67].

On the basis of a comparative analysis of the linguistic factors of the German and Karakalpak languages, the ways of expressing the actual division were studied by O. Ibragimov. In his opinion, in the Karakalpak common sentence, words that have the maximum communicative load, regardless of which member it is expressed, are marked at the end of the sentence and any member of the sentence takes a place at the end of the sentence, turning off the subject, which is characterized by the initial position, depending on the purpose of the message:

1. Abat dostyna khat zhazdy.
2. Keshe Abat dostyna khat zhazdy.
3. Keshe dostyna khat Abat zhazdy. [5, 28].

As can be seen from the examples, in the Karakalpak language, the member that is new – i.e., the rhema, depending on its cognitive attitude, can act both as a theme and as a rhema, although sometimes it carries the load of the new – rhema. Such a case is observed in emotionally colored colloquial speech, where the semantic center of the message is accompanied by a logical accent, especially in the Karakalpak language.

Thus, the study and analysis of theoretical literature on the problems of actual articulation allows us to make proposals, called actual articulation, has a special subject: the study of the organization of the speaker's utterance and in accordance with his communicative intention in a specific speech situation. Depending on this message, what is known to the addressee of the speech from the situation and context and what is new information for him differs, in addition, the techniques of actual partitioning allows you to highlight the topic of the sentence "what is reported in the sentence" and the topic, "what is reported about the topic and is the main content of the message"

In the study of theoretical literature, the components of the actual division are called differently by different authors.

- a) the basis of the statement is the core
- b) "subject" is a predicate of thought
- c) logical-grammatical subject logical-grammatical predicate

d) this is new

e) theme –rema, etc.

In our article, as we have already noted, we use the terms “theme-rema”, since they were used by A. Matesius, the founder of the theory of actual division, and they are repeated in numerous studies on this problem. The term “actualization” is used in the meaning of “strengthening, highlighting, the communicative center of the utterance”. [8, 239]

So, actual articulation is the articulation of a sentence, utterance, determined by the nature of the communicative task in a specific speech situation of a given speech act.

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